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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/039,765	11/07/2001	Franck Roche	00RO30454288	9186
27975 7590 11/01/2007 ALLEN, DYER, DOPPELT, MILBRATH & GILCHRIST P.A. 1401 CITRUS CENTER 255 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE P.O. BOX 3791 ORLANDO, FL 32802-3791			EXAMINER PATEL, NIMESH G	
			ART UNIT 2111	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 11/01/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

creganoa@addmg.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/039,765

Applicant(s)

ROCHE ET AL.

Examiner

Nimesh G. Patel

Art Unit

2111

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-46 and 48-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-46 and 48-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 20-43 and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over SPI Block Guide(hereinafter referred to as SPI), in view of System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification(hereinafter referred to as SMB).

3. Regarding claim 20, SPI discloses a method of transmitting data between two devices via a clock line and at least one data line, the clock line being maintained by default on a first logic value(SCK=1), the method comprising: providing one of the devices with the ability to tie the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value opposite the first logic value(Page 27, Figure 4-2, SCK=0 at SCK Edge Nr. 1); tying the clock line to the second logic value, via the one of the devices, after data is applied to the data line(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1); and maintaining the data on the data line by the device sending the data(Figure 4-2, Data is applied until rising edge of clock).

SPI does not specifically disclose maintaining the tie to the clock line by the device to which the data is sent and releasing the clock. However, SMB discloses maintaining the tie to the clock line by the by the device to which the data is sent(Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the device receiving data to hold the clock down, as disclosed by SMB, in the method of SPI, since this would allow clock synchronization to allow slower slave devices to cope with faster masters. The combination of SPI and SMB would implicitly maintain data on the data line by the sending device until an

Art Unit: 2111

instant after the slave releases the clock line since the data changes only on clock transitions and the clock only transitions when the slave release the clock.

4. Regarding claim 21, SPI discloses a method wherein one of the two devices is a master device and the other is a slave device, the master device tying the clock line to the second logic value before the slave device when data is transmitted, regardless of the direction in which the data is transmitted(Figure 4-2).

5. Regarding claim 22, SPI discloses a method wherein the master device ties the clock line to the second logic value after applying data to the data line when the master device is sending the data to the slave device(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1).

6. Regarding claim 23, SMB discloses a method wherein the slave device detects the second logic value on the clock line, then ties the clock line to the second logic value and reads the data, when the slave device is receiving the data from the master device(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

7. Regarding claim 24, SMB discloses a method wherein a time period that the slave device has to release the clock line after receiving data, is independent of any action by the master device, as the master device does not send any new data while the slave device has not released the clock line(Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

8. Regarding claim 25, SPI discloses a method wherein the master device ties the clock line to the second logic value when the master receives data from the slave device(Figure 4-2).

9. Regarding claim 26, SMB discloses a method wherein the slave device detects the second logic value on the clock line then ties the clock line to the second logic value, and applies the data to the data line, when the slave device is sending data to the master device(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

Art Unit: 2111

10. Regarding claim 27, SMB discloses a method wherein a time period that the slave device has to release the clock line after sending the data, is independent of any action by the master device, as the master device does not tie the clock line to the second logic value to request a new data until the slave device has released the clock line(Section 4.3.3; Figure 4-7).

11. Regarding claim 28, SPI discloses a method wherein when the clock line has the first logic value, a time period that the master device has to tie the clock line to the second logic value is independent of any action by the slave device(Figure 4-2).

12. Regarding claim 29, SMB discloses a method further comprising providing the slave device with a communication interface circuit including: a trigger for automatically tying the clock line to the second logic value when the clock line is changing from the first logic value to the second logic value; an input for applying a clock line release signal to the trigger; and an output for delivering a status signal that has a first value when the clock line is tied to the second logic value by the trigger and a second value when the clock line is released by the trigger(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

13. Regarding claim 30, SPI discloses a method, wherein the communication interface circuit further comprises: storage for storing at least one data; and means for automatically applying the at least one stored data to the data line when the clock line changes from the first logic value to the second logic value(Figure 4-3).

14. Regarding claim 31, SPI discloses a method, wherein the first logic value is 1 and the second logic value is 0(Figure 4-2).

15. Regarding claim 32, SPI discloses a method of transmitting data between two devices connected via a clock line and at least one data line, the method comprising: maintaining the clock line on a first logic value by default(SCK=1); providing one of the devices with the ability to tie the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value opposite the first logic

Art Unit: 2111

value(Page 27, Figure 4-2, SCK=0 at SCK Edge Nr. 1); tying the clock line to the second logic value, via the one of the devices, after data is applied to the data line(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1); and maintaining the data on the data line by the device sending the data(Figure 4-2, Data is applied until rising edge of clock).

SPI does not specifically disclose maintaining the tie to the clock line by the device to which the data is sent and releasing the clock. However, SMB discloses maintaining the tie to the clock line by the by the device to which the data is sent(Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the device receiving data to hold the clock down, as disclosed by SMB, in the method of SPI, since this would allow clock synchronization to allow slower slave devices to cope with faster masters. The combination of SPI and SMB would implicitly maintain data on the data line by the sending device until an instant after the slave releases the clock line since the data changes only on clock transitions and the clock only transitions when the slave release the clock.

16. Regarding claim 33, SPI discloses a method, wherein one of the two devices is a master device and the other is a slave device, the master device tying the clock line to the second logic value before the slave device when data is transmitted, regardless of the direction in which the data is transmitted(Figure 4-2).

17. Regarding claim 34, SPI discloses a method, wherein the master device ties the clock line to the second logic value after applying data the data line when the master device is sending the data to the slave device(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1).

18. Regarding claim 35, SMB discloses a method, wherein the slave device detects the second logic value on the clock line, then ties the clock line to the second logic value and reads the data, when the slave device is receiving the data from the master device(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

Art Unit: 2111

19. Regarding claim 36, SMB discloses a method, wherein a time period that the slave device has to release the clock line after receiving data, is independent of any action by the master device, as the master device does not send any new data while the slave device has not released the clock line(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

20. Regarding claim 37, SPI discloses a method, wherein the master device ties the clock line to the second logic value when the master receives data from the slave device(Figure 4-2).

21. Regarding claim 38, SMB discloses a method, wherein the slave device detects the second logic value on the clock line, then ties the clock line to the second logic value, and applies the data to the data line, when the slave device is sending data to the master device(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

22. Regarding claim 39, SMB discloses a method wherein a time period that the slave device has to release the clock line after sending the data, is independent of any action by the master device, as the master device does not tie the clock line to the second logic value to request a new data until the slave device has released the clock line(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

23. Regarding claim 40, SPI discloses a method wherein when the clock line has the first logic value, a time period that the master device has to tie the clock line to the second logic value is independent of any action by the slave device(Figure 4-2).

24. Regarding claim 41, SMB discloses a method providing the slave device with further a communication comprising interface circuit including: a trigger circuit for automatically tying the clock line to the second logic value when the clock line is changing from the first logic value to the second logic value; an input for applying a clock line release signal the trigger circuit; and an output for delivering a status signal that has a first value when the clock line is tied to the second logic value by the trigger circuit and a second value when the clock line is released by the trigger circuit(Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

Art Unit: 2111

25. Regarding claim 42, SPI discloses a method wherein the communication interface circuit further comprises: a buffer for storing at least one data; and a circuit for automatically applying the at least one stored data to the data line when the clock line changes from the first logic value to the second logic value(Figure 4-3).

26. Regarding claim 43, SPI discloses a method wherein the first logic value is 1 and the second logic value is 0(Figure 4-2).

27. Regarding claim 48, SPI discloses a synchronous data transmission system comprising: a clock line; a data line; a master data transmitting/receiving comprising a clock line connection terminal for connection to a clock line; at least one data line connection terminal for connection to a data line(page 27, Figure 4-2); a circuit for tying the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value(low) that is the opposite of a first logic value(high)(Page 27, Figure 4-2, SCK changes from 1 to 0 at SCK Edge Nr. 1); and data sending unit for waiting for the clock line to have the first logic value, applying data to the data line, tying the clock line to the second logic value(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1), then releasing the clock line, and maintaining the data, when the data is to be sent(Figure 4-2) and a slave data transmitting/receiving comprising a clock line connection terminal connected to the clock line; at least one data line connection terminal connected to the data line and means for detecting a change from the first logic value to the second logic value on the clock line, and reading the data on the data line, when the data is to be received(Figure 4-2).

SPI does not specifically disclose maintaining the tie to the clock line by the device to which the data is sent and releasing the clock. However, SMB discloses maintaining the tie to the clock line by the by the device to which the data is sent(Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the device receiving data to hold the clock down, as disclosed by SMB, in the method of SPI, since this would allow clock

Art Unit: 2111

synchronization to allow slower slave devices to cope with faster masters. The combination of SPI and SMB would implicitly maintain data on the data line by the sending device until an instant after the slave releases the clock line since the data changes only on clock transitions and the clock only transitions when the slave release the clock.

28. Regarding claim 49, SPI discloses a system, wherein the master device further comprises data receiving unit for waiting for the clock line to have the first logic value, tying the clock line to the second logic value, reading data on the data line, then releasing the clock line, when the data is to be received by the master device(Figure 4-2).

29. Regarding claim 50, SMB discloses a system, wherein the slave device further comprises means for detecting a change from the first logic value to the second logic value on the clock line, tying the clock line the second logic value, applying the data to the data line, and releasing the clock line, when the data is to be sent from the slave device(Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

30. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

31. Claims 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by SPI.

32. Regarding claim 44, SPI discloses a data transmitting/receiving device comprising: a clock line connection terminal for connection to a clock line; at least one data line connection terminal for connection to a data line(page 27, Figure 4-2); a circuit for tying the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value(low) that is the opposite of a first logic

Art Unit: 2111

value(high)(Page 27, Figure 4-2, SCK changes from 1 to 0 at SCK Edge Nr. 1); and a data sending unit for waiting for the clock line to have the first logic value, applying data to the data line, tying the clock line to the second logic value(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1), then releasing the clock line, and maintaining the data on the data line at least until the clock line has the first logic value, when the data is to be sent(Figure 4-2).

33. Regarding claim 45, SPI discloses a device, further comprising a data receiving unit for waiting for the clock line to have the first logic value, tying the clock line to the second logic value, reading data on the data line, then releasing the clock line, when the data is to be received(Figure 4-2).

34. Regarding claim 46, SPI discloses a data transmitting/receiving device comprising: a clock line connection terminal for connection to a clock line, the clock line being maintained by default on a first logic value(SCK=1); at least one data line connection terminal for connection to a data line(page 27, Figure 4-2); a circuit for tying the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value that is the opposite of a first logic value(Page 27, Figure 4-2, SCK changes from 1 to 0 at SCK Edge Nr. 1); a detector for detecting a change from the first logic value to the second logic value on the clock line, tying the clock line to the second logic value, and reading data on the data line, and releasing the clock line, if data is to be received(Figure 4-2), or applying data to the data line, and releasing the clock line if the data is to be sent(Figure 4-2, Data is applied before SCK Edge Nr. 1).

35. Claims 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by SMB.

36. Regarding claim 51, SMB discloses a communication interface circuit for connection to a data transmitting/receiving device via a clock line and at least one data line, the circuit comprising: a circuit for tying the clock line to a potential representing a second logic value(low) that is the opposite of a first logic value; a trigger for automatically tying the clock line to the

Art Unit: 2111

second logic value when the clock line is changing from the first logic value to the second logic value; an input to apply a clock line release signal to the trigger; and an output to deliver an information signal that has a first value when the clock line is tied to the second logic signal by the trigger and a second value when the clock line is released by the trigger (Page 22, Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-8).

37. Regarding claim 52, SMB discloses a communication interface circuit further comprising: storage for storing data; and an applicator for automatically applying the data to the data line when the clock line changes from the first logic value to the second logic value (Section 4.3.3, Figure 4-7).

Response to Arguments

38. Applicant's arguments filed August 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

39. In response to applicant's argument that SPI does not disclose that the clock line is not tied to a second logic value from a default a first logic value, Examiner respectfully disagrees. SPI discloses when CPOL =1, active low lock is selected and the idle, i.e. default, value is SCK=High=1 (Page 17, SPOL – SPI Clock Polarity Bit) and also discloses the clock being tied from a default logic value to a second logic value at SCK Edge Nr. 1 (Figure 4-2).

40. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The missing features in SPI, i.e. the slave tying the clock to the second logic value and releasing the clock is taught by SMB (Page 22).

Art Unit: 2111

41. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., slave without a timeout value) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

42. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

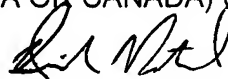
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nimesh G. Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-3640. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinehart H. Mark can be reached on 571-272-3632. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2111

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Nimesh G Patel
Examiner
Art Unit 2111

NP
October 25, 2007



Glenn A. Alve
Primary Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100